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PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW		112857-457		
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Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)]				
on	First Named Inventor			
Signature	Matsui et al. Art Unit Examiner			
				-
Typed or printed name	2824		Michael P. Lulis	·
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Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed				
with this request.				- 1
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The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s).				
Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.				
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applicant/inventor.				
		Signature		
assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed.		Thomas C. Basso		
(Form PTO/SB/96)		Typed or printed name		
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attorney or agent of record.	312-807-4310			
Registration number	Telephone number			
X attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34.	February 11, 2008			
Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34 46,541	Date			
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NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.				
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants: Matsui et al. Appl. No.: 10/540,237 Conf. No.: 1612

Filed: July 19, 2005

Title: FUNCTIONAL MOLECULAR ELEMENT AND FUNCTIONAL MOLECULAR

DEVICE Art Unit: 2824

Examiner: Michael P. Lulis Docket No.: 112857-457

MAIL STOP - AF Director of Patents P.O. Box 1450

P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW

Examiner:

This request is submitted in response to the Final Office Action dated October 9, 2007. This request is filed contemporaneously with a "Pre-Appeal Brief Request for Review" and a "Notice of Appeal."

Remarks begin on page 2 of this paper.

Notice of Appeal and Pre-Appeal Brief Request

Responsive to Final Office Action dated October 9, 2007

REMARKS

This Paper, Notice of Appeal, and Pre-Appeal Brief Request for Review are submitted in response to the rejections of claim 1-3, 6-8, 11-13, and 15-18 as maintained in the Final Office Action dated October 9, 2007. Applicants assert that the Examiner's decision to maintain the rejection in the Advisory Action of January 31, 2008 rises to the level of clear error and makes the case proper for pre-appeal review.

Claims 1-3, 6, and 7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0040805 (hereinafter 'Swager'). Claim 8 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable in view of Swager. Claims 11-13 and 16-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Swager in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,608,556 (hereinafter 'Koma'). Claim 15 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Swager in view of Koma and U.S. Patent No. 4,109,241 (hereinafter 'Shanks').

Rejections of Claims 1-3, 6 and 7 under §102(e)

In the Response dated January 9, 2008, herein incorporated by reference, Applicants have provided specific deficiencies of Swager, where features recited in independent claim 1 (as well as independent claim 11) were not taught or suggested. Specifically, Swager fails to teach altering the conductivity of a conjugated molecule by the action of a electric field, and fails to teach a conjugated molecule, a molecule with a permittivity anisotropy and/or dipole moment, and a metal ion complexed with the two molecules.

Applicants respectfully submit that Swager does not teach the limitation "by action of an electric field." This limitation was added to base independent claim 1 (and to independent claim 11) in the Response to first Office Action dated July 25, 2007. In the second Office Action, the Examiner failed to cite where Swager meets this limitation. The Examiner's only comment was in the Response to Arguments, in which he asserted that changing the orientation of a molecule by charge transfer is the same as "by action of an electric field" because charge transfer itself occurs by action of an electric field on a molecular scale. In the Response to Final Office Action, Applicants noted several deficiencies with this argument, which the Examiner has failed to consider. One deficiency is simply the common usage of the term charge transfer. Charge transfer requires a charge, e.g. a positive or negative ionization, to transfer from one molecule or atomic center to

Notice of Appeal and Pre-Appeal Brief Request

Responsive to Final Office Action dated October 9, 2007

another. That usage can be found in Swager at least at [0052], [0059-0062], and [0074]. Nowhere

is an electric field discussed, and Applicants have been unable to otherwise identify a basis in

Swager for the Examiner's interpretation.

Moreover, the Examiner's interpretation fails to consider how the Applicants own

specification describes the limitation "by action of an electric field" as it relates to changes in

orientation and conductivity. Specifically, molecules which have a permittivity anisotropy and/or dipole moment will align themselves in the presence of an electric field. The molecule's efforts to

align an axis direction, e.g. the major axis direction for a positive permittivity anisotropy, with the

orientation of the applied electric field effects a conformational change on the complex with the

conjugated molecule, metal ion and molecule with permittivity anisotropy and/or dipole moment, in

the absence of any ionization or charge transfer. In comparison, Swager provides no support for the

phrase "by action of an electric field," particularly as that phrase is used and described by the

Applicants.

Applicants also respectfully submit that Swager fails to teach a conjugated molecule and a molecule with permittivity anisotropy and/or dipole moment that form a complex with a metal ion.

Swager does not teach or describe a complex as claimed. These concepts do occur within Swager,

but Swager does not have all three together, does not teach putting the three together, and the

Examiner has not indicated where he thinks that support exists. The Examiner seems to consider

[0066], which describes a double stranded polymer attached by an intermediary species which could

be a metal ion, as meeting these limitations in claim 1. However, [0066] teaches two polymers, one

of which is a dielectric polymer. The dielectric polymers are then defined later in the specification

as polyolefins, polyester, polyamides and the like. These descriptions do not teach a molecule with

a permittivity anisotropy and/or dipole moment and therefore [0066] does not supply the limitations

required by claim 1.

Because Swager neither provides support for the limitation of the complex of a metal ion,

conjugated molecule, and molecule with permittivity anisotropy and/or dipole moment nor teaches

changing the conductivity by action of an electric field, Applicants respectfully submit that the

Swager does not anticipate claims 1-3, 6 and 7.

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Rejection of Claim 8 under §103(a)

In the Response dated January 9, 2008, herein incorporated by reference, Applicants specifically explained how citation to *Swager's* claim 16 by the Examiner does not provide the support for silver as the metal ion in the complex between the conjugated molecule and the molecule with permittivity anisotropy and/or dipole moment. Specifically, *Swager's* claim 16, which depends from claim 15, only describes metal ions in the nanoscopic pathway, analogous to the conjugated molecule of the claimed invention, and not as a complex between the conjugated molecule and the molecule with a permittivity anisotropy and/or dipole moment. Again, it appears that the Examiner randomly selected the term that appeared in a prior art reference and asserted that it meets the limitation, despite the reality that the term or limitation is not used or does not act in a manner relevant to the term as it is used in the instant application and inventive claims. As such, *Swager* does not support the limitation of silver as a metal ion that forms a complex between the two molecules of the invention.

Rejection of claims 11-13 and 16-18 under §103(a)

In the Response dated January 9, 2008, herein incorporated by reference, Applicants have provided the specific deficiencies of *Swager* and *Koma*, reasons for why the two references should not be combined, and a demonstration that the combination, even if properly combinable, leads to a device which the Applicants have demonstrated does not function at the claimed device does.

Applicants respectfully submit that *Koma* and *Swager* are not properly combinable. The Examiner has asserted that the two inventions are from the same field of endeavor, devices using liquid crystals. Applicants disagree with this categorization of the field of endeavor and point out that the two references themselves describe different fields of endeavor. The field of endeavor in *Swager* relates to articles, devices, compositions and methods involving conduction pathways of nanoscopic thickness, including sensors for a variety of analytes. [0002] In comparison, the field of endeavor in *Koma* is a liquid crystal display (LCD), particularly a LCD that provides a wide viewing angle and high display quality. In reality, neither reference makes more than even a passing reference to liquid crystal molecules. *Koma* describes where the liquid crystal layer occurs, but gives no information regarding the liquid crystal molecules beyond that. *Swager* says even less: Out of approximately 15655 words, liquid crystal molecules are discussed in only 78 words.

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Applicants further submit that, if even properly combinable, the combination of Koma and

Swager does not make the claimed invention obvious for two reasons. First, Koma does not remedy

the defects noted about in Swager because Koma does not teach or suggest the complex of metal

ion, conjugated molecule, and the molecule with permittivity anisotropy and/or dipole moment, a limitation which was also missing in Swager. Second, the combination of Swager and Koma leads

to a device that does not work. The most that Swager teaches about using liquid crystal molecules is

their use as a dielectric that aligns the nanoscopic pathways for optimal isolation and positioning.

Combining a liquid crystal layer as a dielectric and nanoscopic pathways into a device that has an

external electric field as described in Koma leads to Comparative Example 1 of the instant

specification – a device that shows no conductivity change due to the action of the electric field.

Therefore, the combination of Koma and Swager should not cover the claimed invention.

In light of the above, the Applicant respectfully submits that the rejections of claims 1-3, 6-

8, 11-13 and 15-18 are improper and should be reversed. Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. If any additional fees are due in

connection with this application as a whole, the Commissioner is authorized to deduct such fees from deposit account no. 02-1818. If such a deduction is made, please indicate the attorney docket

number (0112857-457) on the account statement.

Respectfully submitted,

BELL, BOYD & LLOYD LLP

BY____

Thomas C. Basso Reg. No. 46,541 Customer No. 29175

Dated: February 11, 2008

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